NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
THE FAST FAMILY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett, Lewis James, D. H. Harkins.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Minelly.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—BELLE LAMAR, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. John McCullough and Miss K. Rogers Randolph.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE DELUGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kiralfy Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway.—OUR CLERKS, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and OFF THE LINE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. J. L. Toole.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
QUIN, THE ACTOR, and SLANDER; OR, IS SHE GUILTY? at 8 P. M. Dominick Murray.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET, at 2 P. M., and FOUL PLAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Louis Alarich and Miss Sophie Miles.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway.—Parisian Cancan Dancers, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GLOBE THEATRE,
No. 728 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.—THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL,
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were fairly active and closed strong. Gold was steady at 109¾.

EVIDENCE OF AN ATTEMPT to force citizens of Jersey City into making charges against poor Mary Pomeroy is given to-day in the shape of sworn affidavits.

THE COUNTRY appears to have entered upon its annual infliction of autumnal fires. Destructive conflagrations are reported to-day in an unusually large number of places.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of our city were reopened yesterday, and notwithstanding the distress of the children who, as they did in Shakespeare's or Bacon's time—we don't know which—"crept unwillingly to school," there was a full attendance.

GOLDSMITH MAID has won another of those victories which seem so easy to her, beating Judge Fullerton and American Girl in three straight heats, yesterday, at Mystic Park, Boston. That all of the heats were under two minutes and twenty seconds will excite no surprise.

MR. BEECHER has made his formal answer to the complaint of Mr. Tilton, denying all the charges, of course. The notice of trial was then served by the plaintiff's counsel, the time named in the document being the first Monday in October next. This does not look much like compromise.

THE QUESTION as to the democratic candidate for Governor has further light thrown upon it by the interview with Mr. John McKeon, which we print to-day. Mr. McKeon explains very fully the reasons for the opposition to Mr. Tilden, and thinks that he has been the hero of enough defeats already, without offering him up as a sacrifice to General Dix.

DISASTER IN GERMANY.—The cable announces that a fire of unusual extent has taken place in the charming little town of Meiningen, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in Central Germany. Half of the town has been destroyed. Seven hundred families have been rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at three millions of dollars. It would be a grateful thing and gracefully responsive to many kind words that came from Germany in our times of Chicago and Boston troubles from a charitable people to send a comforting cable to this little town embodying a handsome subscription.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—The State election of Maine, embracing the Governor, a Legislature (upon which will fall the choice of a United States Senator for six years, as successor to Hannibal Hamlin, whose present term is drawing to a close) and a full delegation to the lower house of Congress, will take place on Monday next, the 14th inst. The canvass is reported to be remarkably flat, general apathy operating on both sides to an extraordinary degree. A very light vote is expected and some losses to the republicans; but they confidently count upon their Governor by a handsome majority, and upon a Legislature which will return Mr. Hamlin to the Senate on the first ballot. They have been in fear of the loss of at least one member of Congress; but these recent Southern outrages and President Grant's instructions concerning them will, it is thought, save the whole Maine delegation. In fact, Southern outrages just now are esteemed a godsend to the Northern republicans.

The Governorship and the Presidency.

The democratic journals, undert he zealous, if at times impatient, leadership of the *World*, seem disposed to risk all their chances of success on the municipal contest in New York. Mr. Kelly, the leader of Tammany Hall, in an interview published yesterday confirmed this impression and frankly avowed his preference for Mr. Tilden as the democratic candidate for Governor. It is generally understood that any canvass for the Governorship in New York will have a two-fold value; that, in other words, any democratic success here would simply open the way to a Presidential nomination. New York is so vast a State, especially in the electoral college, that whoever is nominated for the Governorship by the democracy will, if he makes a creditable canvass, be virtually the presumptive candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Kelly, the editor of the *World* and the general dritt of our municipal democratic leaders, seem to feel that the man for this office is Mr. Tilden. But is Mr. Tilden the wisest nomination either for himself or his party? It would be impossible to construct a stanch, swift-sailing ship from the most abundant store of suitable iron and timber in the world without a naval architect capable of putting the materials together; and there is as little possibility of framing the unshaped and disjointed elements of the democratic opposition into a coherent, successful political party without the ascendant influence of some able statesman. Or, without a figure, the democracy cannot carry the Presidential election unless it can find a good candidate. But no party so numerous was ever so poor in public men high in the confidence of all its rank and file. Senator Thurman, the ablest democrat in public life, has been talked of as a candidate, but the old financial heresies, revived in Ohio against his wishes and in spite of his disapproval, show that he would not be supported by his own State. No candidate is likely to get the nomination who is not strongly backed at home, unless it be some new man suddenly caught up in the Convention after many fruitless ballotings. Hendricks is in even a worse plight than Thurman. He was not, like Thurman, an outsider, vainly attempting to save the Democratic Convention of his own State from a blunder. He was a regular delegate and its presiding officer. The Indiana democracy indorsed the Pendleton heresy with his implied sanction, and he has taken no pains to clear himself of the implication. If he is in harmony with the democrats of his own State they will press him upon the National Convention. In this respect he has an advantage over Thurman, but it will avail him as little as the unanimous support of the Ohio delegation did Pendleton in 1868. The principle he represents will kill their candidate. The revival of the repudiation heresy by the Western democrats, of which Indiana set the example, looks like a miserable Presidential intrigue for the benefit of Hendricks, whose nomination the friends of Pendleton prevented in 1868 by forcing the acceptance of Seymour. The end of such a manœuvre will be as inglorious as its motive is despicable.

Thurman and Hendricks, both able, experienced men, being alike destroyed, though in different ways, by the revival of Pendletonism in their own States, there is hardly any democrat left of sufficient weight and standing to make a respectable figure as a candidate for the Presidency. Seymour is not to be thought of again after his disastrous defeat; Hoffman, who was four years ago in training for that honor, is utterly out of the question; the hopes of Pendleton were blasted beyond recovery by the repudiation which will kill Hendricks; Church has forfeited whatever chances he had by refusing to run for Governor; there is no New England democrat prominent enough for the position, and a candidate from the Southern States would be as good as beaten from the moment his nomination was announced. This poverty of candidates for the Presidency is only equalled by the democratic poverty of candidates for the Governorship. The *World*, in that cheerful alacrity of mood which has made it the wonder and admiration of philosophic minds during these years of political misfortune and depression, assures us that the democrats "are embarrassed by their wealth in candidates rather than afflicted by their poverty." But the enumeration of this wealth does not go much beyond Mr. Tilden. Other names are mentioned, but we will not do them the injustice of discussing them as really candidates for Governor.

We object to Mr. Tilden, as we have said, not because we do not feel that he would be a wise Governor, but because there are higher interests of the democracy than any which would be served by his nomination, and even by his election. There could not be a more suggestive illustration of this lack of democratic statesmen enjoying a national reputation than the fact that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden aspires to be the democratic candidate, or, as Mr. Duncan expressed it, he "wants to become Governor that he may afterward become President." If Mr. Tilden does not reach the Presidency until after he has been elected Governor of New York he is pretty safe from harassing public responsibilities. We are convinced that this unusual ambition would never have possessed Mr. Tilden but in the great dearth of available candidates with which the democratic party is so visibly afflicted. If this freak of personal vanity were measured by the just pretensions of the candidate the disproportion would be tolerably apparent. We have celebrated Mr. Tilden's gifts and acquirements and have not failed to do him honor. But he is entirely without experience either in the State government or the national government, differing in this respect from every democratic candidate that has been considered. Though sixty years of age he is an untried man, and at so late a period a man does not easily acquire the habits of official life. He is too old to serve an apprenticeship and go through the customary grades, and a man of sixty might as well think of beginning the practice of the law in the highest tribunals or undertaking the command of an army without previous training as to bound by one step to the administration of the federal government. If it be said that General Grant is an exception it must be recollected that Grant was a comparatively young man at the time of his first election, and that his high commands in the army were an excellent school of administrative training, and yet Grant's want of civil experience led him into many blunders. We are aware that it is premature and scarcely fair to discuss Mr. Tilden's qualifications for the Presidency; but the fact that a citizen so unequal to the requirements of the station can think that he has any chances for the nomination is the best proof of the great poverty of the democratic party in available candidates.

The wisest thing the democracy could do would be to indorse the nomination of Governor Dix if it should be made by the republicans and inaugurate an "era of good feeling" on the hundredth anniversary of our national independence. Governor Dix is a life-long democrat; he has never abandoned any democratic principle. He is a hard money democrat, a free trade democrat, and his opposition to the harsher features of the reconstruction measures proves his abiding fidelity to the democratic doctrine of local self-government. He was nurtured in the best school of New York democracy—that of Silas Wright, of whom Judge Church and Mr. Tilden were also disciples. After the sudden death of that wise and virtuous statesman—"the Cato of American politics," as Senator Benton called him—the long intimacy which had subsisted between him and General Dix met an appropriate recognition. Mr. Wright had left in manuscript an address which he had engaged to deliver before the State Agricultural Fair at its next meeting, and General Dix, as his nearest friend in political life, was selected to read it. We know of no point in which Governor Dix has ever swerved from the principles of the Silas Wright democracy; and if the party could reconcile itself to such a candidate as Horace Greeley, who had always scouted its principles, what reasonable objection can it have to a consistent free trade and hard money statesman like our worthy Governor?

A Retrospect—How Should the South Be Treated?

In December, 1865, a report was read in Congress on the condition of the Southern States, the disposition evinced by the citizens recently in rebellion and the most advisable manner of treating them. The document in question was generous in spirit, conciliatory toward the South and statesmanlike in its propositions. Its author said:—"I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions that have hitherto divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can appeal to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accept the decision arrived at as final, but now the smoke of battle has cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, believe that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country." The disorder resulting from four years of war had rendered it desirable that the military forces of the United States should not be wholly withdrawn from the South at that time, notwithstanding the loyal disposition manifested by the leading citizens; but the author of the report was careful to advise that as few federal soldiers as possible should be stationed in the Southern States, and that they should all be white troops. "The presence of black troops, lately slaves," he said, "demoralizes labor both by their advice and by furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around." His sound common sense enabled him to see that the danger to the future peace of the Southern States lay in the ignorance of the late slave population and in the "belief widely spread among the freedmen" by the agents of the Freedman's Bureau "that the lands of their former owners would, at least in part, be divided among them." He therefore urged the policy of leaving the negroes to the care of their white fellow citizens, who would give them good counsel. "It cannot be expected," he said, "that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day;" but his predictions for the future were nevertheless thus hopefully expressed:—"My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible; that while reconstructing they want and require protection from the government; that they are ready to take any course required by the government that is not humiliating to them as citizens, and if such a course were pointed out they would pursue it in good faith."

This report was received with approbation by the people. It struck a generous chord to which the heart of the nation responded. It held in check for a time the carpet-bag plunderers whose fingers were already itching for the rich spoils of political reconstruction. Its influence was great and deservedly so; for it bore the signature of General Grant, the soldier who had subdued the rebellion and saved the Union. May not the lessons it taught and the spirit it breathed be advantageously studied by President Grant in his treatment of the Southern people at the present time?

The Poor Children's Excursions.

In these days, when certain public charities have been brought into suspicion, it is encouraging to find that one of the most useful and beautiful has completed its annual task with perfect faithfulness and success. The statement, elsewhere published, from the trustees of the Poor Children's Excursion Fund, shows that 23,847 boys and girls have been treated to fresh air, recreation and wholesome food, during twelve excursions, at a total expense of $8,850 83, or about thirty-seven cents for each child. This leaves a balance of over seven hundred dollars, which has been placed to the credit of the fund for next year. The trustees, while thanking the public for its generous support, properly pay an emphatic compliment to Mr. George F. Williams, who has, without pay, devoted much time and labor to the management of the excursions. The systematic methods adopted by Mr. Williams have made a comparatively small sum purchase immeasurable benefit, and not an accident has happened to the children intrusted to his care. The members of the police force are also thanked for their efficient services. Such a success as the trustees have reported for the summer will go far to carry out their wish that the Poor Children's Excursions will become one of the permanent charities of New York.

Is the Monroe Doctrine Sufficient?

In April, 1868, the Prussian steam sloop-of-war Augusta was anchored in the Bay of Limon, Costa Rica, and, after a thorough investigation of the bay and adjacent country, its captain recommended it to his government as a proper place for erecting a depot and naval station. In May, 1868, the Prussian Consul at San José, at the suggestion of Captain Kinderling, addressed an official note to the government of Costa Rica, declaring that his government would, in all probability, open negotiations with Costa Rica for a grant of the Bay of Limon, and asking that no concessions should be made to other foreign Powers for a period of six months. In May, 1868, the Costa Rican government refused to enter into negotiations, declaring that its traditional policy forbade it to make any special concessions to any government whatever. This prompt refusal was no doubt due in great part to the influence of the American Consul, Mr. Morrell.

In 1869 Germany, with less formality, but with more energy, endeavored to obtain from the St. Domingo government the right to establish a naval station at the Bay of Samana. It was about this time that President Grant sent General Babcock to St. Domingo. In 1871 commissioners were sent out to examine and report upon the condition of the island, with a view to its annexation by the United States. In the same year the President, in a message to Congress, said:—"I believed, further, that we should not permit any independent government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under a European Power." Previously, in 1870, with a full knowledge of what Germany was attempting, he had declared:—"I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting, as a part of its territory, the Island of St. Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations in the Bay of Samana." In 1869, in his first message, the President said:—"These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European Power to another."

These facts, and the documents which support them, were published in the HERALD of yesterday, and we now ask whether, in the light they threw upon the subject, the report that Germany desires the cession of Porto Rico from Spain is as ridiculous as Secretary Fish pretends it is? Germany has already made two attempts to acquire possessions in the West Indies, and why should a third attempt be looked upon as absurd? A new element, too, is introduced into the case. It is not whether we shall permit an independent American government to cede territory to Europe, but whether the colonial possessions of one European government shall be transferred to another. Spain and Germany may claim the right to thus dispose of a Spanish island in the West Indies, and in that event it will be necessary to inquire how far the Monroe doctrine covers the new case, and whether Grant's interpretation of it, as declared in his message of 1869, will be accepted by European Powers. We are well assured that the transfer of a colony from one European nation to another will be regarded by Americans as practically the same thing as the acquisition of independent territory.

The Austrian Polar Expedition—Another Discovery.

The scientific world will receive with peculiar gratification the intelligence not only of the safety of the members of the Austrian Polar expedition, sent out some two years ago, but that the expedition has added another valuable contribution to the map of the Arctic seas. At or near the eighty-third degree north latitude, the highest point reached by the expedition, and north of Nova Zembla, a tract of land was discovered which may prove to be, from further explorations, a large island or one of an extensive group of islands, like that at the head of Baffin's Bay. If so, then we may have the fact established that the only possible practicable route for sailing vessel or steamer to the North Pole is the route of the Pacific Equatorial current through Behring Strait. The full report of this returning Austrian expedition will, no doubt, largely contribute to the settlement of this important question. Captain Hall has shown that the difficulties of reaching the North Pole, against the strong outflowing and ice-packed current of Baffin's Bay and Davis' Strait are perhaps insurmountable; and now, if the route from Norway be proved impracticable from a group of islands with narrow passages blocked up with ice, Behring Strait going in with the Pacific Equatorial current, may be the proper route for the next Polar expedition, whether from Europe or America.

VICTOR HUGO'S PROPHECY.—Victor Hugo is one of the tremendous figures of the nineteenth century, and whenever he speaks the world is sure to listen. He does not always speak wisely. In his later years, whether from the extravagance of thought that, as in the case of Burke, marked advancing years, or whether it is that exile and disappointment have disturbed his reason, he has written many things that have grieved his admirers. But there is no man in France and few men in the world whose works are more widely read than those of Victor Hugo. Although the great writer has always opposed war and has never ceased to preach the fraternity of the nations we now find him in a public letter declining to attend a peace conference, because he feels that there must be a war between France and Germany. We do not think much of the prophecy, but coming from Hugo it will create ill feeling throughout Germany, and must result in harm.

PRESIDENT GRANT will not leave Long Branch with his family until the end of September, probably the 25th. He does not like Washington in September, and Mrs. Grant considers the capital unhealthy during the present month. So the President wisely concludes to enjoy the Long Branch sea breezes for some three weeks longer during the most pleasant month of the year on "the beach."

GENERAL BOWEN is one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction; but he does not appear to be responsible for the illegal acts of the Commission. Messrs. Stern and Laimbeer seem to have run the department as Gardner and Charlick ran the Police before their indictment and conviction. Indeed, General Bowen gave evidence before the Grand Jury regarding the illegal purchases made by Mr. Stern. But he should now publicly disclaim all connection with the lawless acts of his associates and lay before the public all the information he possesses of the management of the department under the present Commission.

Shakespeare and Bacon.

The question, "Who wrote Shakespeare?" when seriously asked, as it has again been by men whose opinions are worth respecting, must command attention. Those who are convinced of his authorship must still admit the ingenuity, if not the force, with which the Baconian theory has been urged by Professor Nathaniel Holmes, William Henry Smith, Miss Delia Bacon, and "J. V. P.," the author of the able article we recently reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*. The discussion of the subject, no matter what may be its result, has already thrown new light upon the literature of the Elizabethan era, and one of its most important uses will be to fix more accurately the position of Bacon as a man of letters as well as a profound philosopher.

The correspondence, interviews and comments which we publish to-day form an interesting chapter in the discussion. It was to be expected that Mr. Boucicault would account for the extent of learning contained in Shakespeare's plays upon the hypothesis that he adapted dozens of manuscript plays which were sent into the theatre of which he was the reader. That is the way in which "Dumas, Scribe and Tom Taylor" have produced extraordinary dramas in our day, and Mr. Boucicault's opinion on such a subject is entitled to profound respect. The accomplished actor, Mr. Lester Wallack, accounts for Shakespeare's special learning by the reasonable supposition that when he wanted technical information upon law or medicine he consulted the best authorities of that time. Mr. Richard Grant White emphatically records his opinion that Shakespeare wrote the plays which bear his name, and we hear from Mr. Bret Harte and Mr. Howard Paul to the same effect. The author of "The Heathen Chinee" is writing a play, and thinks that Bacon's dramatic efforts would have resembled his own. We must await with anxiety Mr. Harte's play, which, in such a case, may be accepted as a standard of comparison. Then we have the wrath of a Philadelphia paper, which thinks that any discussion of the authorship of the plays must be conducted by "ghouls," which is not very complimentary to Professor Holmes and *Fraser's Magazine*. The Brooklyn *Eagle* shrewdly points out that Shakespeare's plays disclose a knowledge of the acting necessities of the stage which it is unlikely that Bacon could have possessed. "Franklin" takes a new view of the question in his effort to show that the plays show a progressive acquirement of knowledge. All of these contributors to the debate are Shakespearians. We find but one negative in the person of Mr. Wheeler, who is henceforth, we suppose, to be known as a Baconian scholar. He announces himself as a believer in the theory which Professor Holmes has unfolded. Thus far the Shakespearians are largely in the majority; but further returns may alter the relative vote.

Mr. Tilden and His Canvass.

The *Evening Post*, in giving just and appreciative prominence to the fact that the HERALD "is the most widely circulated morning print in the United States," falls into a blunder in reference to our position respecting Mr. Tilden. "The HERALD," it says, "professes to be of the opinion that 'every man who distinguished himself in the reform movement' in this city or State should in future be severely let alone by nominating conventions, inasmuch as all participation in the correction of public abuses is fatal to any candidate for popular favor. Therefore, if the HERALD'S premises are accepted, we should never discriminate against rogues in choosing public officers; we should never assist in stopping a thief, much less abet proceedings which might send him to prison; we should close our churches and disband our police—both institutions which have no motive for existence but to war upon evil doers in the interest of reform; we should commit all our public trusts to those men only who will tolerate all abuses and correct none; and we should hand over society to the dangerous classes to be directed like the serpent, by its tail."

On the contrary, the HERALD took especial pains to establish precisely the reverse of this position. If we had our own way in awarding the political honors of New York we should at once confer high station upon every man who distinguished himself in the reform movement, and we should grudge nothing to Mr. Tilden, whose services in the overthrow of Tammany we have never underrated. But we made the argument that Mr. Tilden's services were of the character that receive reward from the next generation. We illustrated this selfish tendency of our political human nature by Mr. Webster's compromise speech, Mr. Douglas' advocacy of popular sovereignty, Mr. Seward's addresses about "higher law" and "irrepressible conflicts." Men who lead in new and hazardous enterprises, who make public opinion and do not merely follow it, are never accepted as available candidates. No man, for instance, has done more to insure emancipation than Wendell Phillips, and yet it would be impossible to rally any party to his support sufficiently strong to elevate him to office. We know why this is so, but it will be difficult for the next generation to understand it. Sometimes a party makes an experiment with a great leader, like Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley was, we all admit, one of the most deserving men of his age. And yet his defeat for the Presidency was an unparalleled disaster.

It is not our fault that Mr. Tilden occupies a position of honorable ineligibility, any more than it was the fault of the friends of Douglas that he occupied such a position at the Charleston Convention. Douglas was defeated by his overshadowing power. Mr. Tilden has the same failing, and it would be a pity to annoy him and injure the party by running him just now. We are sorry these bars and stops exist. They do not exist in the HERALD, but in the temper of the public mind. This temper must be carefully studied if the democrats mean to win any of the coming campaigns.

The Payment of Taxes—Threatened Inconvenience to Taxpayers.

The Board of Apportionment, through the efforts of Messrs. Vance and Wheeler, two of its members, and despite the opposition of the Mayor and Comptroller, made a small reduction in the city estimates for the present year. The saving was necessarily insignificant, for one-half of the year was gone before the reduction was made. Among the departments in which the appropriations were cut down were those of Finance and Charities and Correction. The former obtained a little over three hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, including the Chamberlain's salary, and the latter received one million three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. As the total amount raised by taxation this year is in round numbers thirty-five million dollars, and as only about one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this goes for the payment of debt, it can readily be seen that the economy enforced by the two members of the Board of Apportionment was proper and desirable. The revelations in regard to the Charities and Correction Department are sufficient to prove that the error of the Board of Apportionment was in leaving the appropriation to that department as large as it now is. Yet when the reduction was made the Commissioners, who have been buying flour dry goods, butter and tea, "in open market," threatened to close up the public hospitals and charitable institutions.

In like manner the Comptroller, whose department costs from fifty thousand dollars to seventy thousand dollars more than it cost under Connolly and the Tammany Ring, threatens to embarrass the citizens in the payment of their taxes, because the enormous appropriation he demanded was reduced a few thousand dollars. Mr. Green asked three hundred and three thousand dollars for salaries and got two hundred and seventy thousand dollars—a reduction of thirty-three thousand dollars. Suppose he had paid a half year's salary on the original estimate he would still have one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars left for the expenses of clerk hire for the remaining six months. He has already announced that in consequence of the decrease of his appropriation he has cut down all salaries in his department twenty per cent. Twenty per cent on one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars is thirty thousand four hundred dollars, or nearly the whole amount of reduction made in the department's estimate, leaving the clerical force still as strong as formerly. The amount appropriated to the bureau for the collection of taxes is sixty-four thousand dollars, of which twenty-eight thousand dollars is for "temporary clerks." Any honest and competent man could do the whole business of this bureau at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars a year and make a large salary for himself. If, therefore, there should be any delay or inconvenience occasioned to taxpayers in the payment of their taxes the fault will be with Comptroller Green, and the responsibility for the inefficiency of the bureau will rest with the head of the Finance Department.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

M. Colleau, French Consul at Yokohama, is at the Windsor Hotel.

General Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, is staying at the Hoffman House.

Captain Kennedy, of the British Army, is quartered at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John M. Crebs, of Illinois, is stopping at the Astor House.

Attorney General A. P. Field, of Louisiana, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Stephen Preston, Haytian Minister at Washington, is residing at the Union Square Hotel.

Inspector General D. B. Sacket, United States Army, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Professor T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, has taken up his residence at the Sturtevant House.

The Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, of the French Legation, has apartments at the Brevoort House.

Captain Kennedy, of the steamship Baltic, is among the recent arrivals at the Winchester House.

General A. A. Humphreys, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, has quarters at the Hoffman House.

Colonel John E. Tourtellotte, of General Sherman's staff, arrived last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain Gore Jones, of the British Legation, and Captain Von Eisendecher, of the German Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Sir Charles Douglas and Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby" and emigration agent for the Dominion, have arrived in Quebec from London.

Lord Claud Hamilton, of England, who has been spending a few days at Saratoga and Newport, returned to this city yesterday and is at the Brevoort House.

At Lennoxtown, Scotland, a lady has died from lead poisoning. She used, by medical advice, the ordinary seltzer water in siphon bottles, and the water had taken from the siphon such a quantity of lead that it is supposed she received for many days at least a grain a day.

The youth who will one of these days be Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and is now a student at Leipsic, was in the railway station at Dresden. He preferred to sit on the refreshment table, and assaulted mine host for remonstrating, whereupon the crowd tumbled the embryo Grand Duke over and used him roughly.

In a great city like London there are always houses which from some accidental cause pass away from any responsible ownership. Sometimes they are occupied by tenants, who in the first instance pay no rent, and then gradually assume the rights of landlords. It is said there is a company in London organized solely to make a profit by taking possession of such property and either holding it or finding owners.

At the University of Cambridge a worthy and wealthy man, and one likely to be a benefactor to his college in the way of bequests, failed on his examination seventeen times. The examiners at last made up their mind to pass him if he answered a single question correctly. "Who was the first king of the Jews?" was the question, for which he was quite prepared. "Saul," was the ready response. "Very good, sir; we are quite satisfied with your knowledge of Scripture history—you may go." Proud of his success the candidate walked away with a great swagger. When he got to the door of the Senate House he thought he had not told all he knew, and, popping his nose in, shouted, "Yes, sir; Saul—afterward called Paul."

Cluseret and the *Swiss Times* have been at law. He was engaged to write his souvenirs in the hope of giving that dull paper a little life; but the proprietors, finding their paper likely to be shut out of France, got frightened; so they stopped short the publication of the Cluseret notions. He sued them for 162f. for copy already furnished and for 10,000f. damages for the loss of the money he might have made on copy to come. There was a contract, and the Court held that the editors had fair opportunity to know what sort of literary material Cluseret would furnish; that they had stopped him and he was ready to go on. So he was judged right in his demand, and received a verdict; but not for 10,000f., as the Court did not take him at his own valuation, but cut the damages down to 800f.